

# The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

The movements in preparation for the Exposition are now rapid and well directed. The people no sooner became aware of the necessity for exertion than they shook off their apathy and went to work in earnest. In their endeavor to secure a great Exposition, the managers had bent all their energies to arousing the attention of the rest of the state, and had forgotten the fact that the city itself was more essential to the progress of the affair than any other locality. They have at last realized that fact, and called our people to their assistance. The answer has been such as to give them abundance of assurance for the success of the coming Exposition.

The democrats of Missouri have made a curious platform financially considered. They proclaim in the first place that the 5-20 bonds should be payable in greenbacks, and that the act of March 18, 1869, making them payable in coin was a usurpation of power on the part of congress. In the next place they assert that an irredeemable paper currency is a great evil, and that the only measure necessary to get rid of it is to proclaim greenbacks a legal tender for all debts public and private and receivable for import duties. Furthermore, although not acknowledging the right of government to maintain a national paper currency, they demand that, so long as the present system continues, greenbacks shall be substituted for national bank notes. These propositions are somewhat bewildering, and partake considerably of the singularity of the Missouri democrats and their way, they would either restore the finances of the country to a healthy state, or ruin them beyond all hope of recovery in a short time. They say what they mean, but whether they understand what they say is another matter.

At every important step in the Beecher-Tilton scandal, the Sentinel has frankly stated its opinion, and a few words may be necessary in regard to the report of the investigating committee. It is a very well written document which maintains strongly the perfect innocence of Mr. Beecher. The paper contains nothing in the evidence which it presents or in the arguments in review of the testimony that will influence public opinion one way or the other. This is a curious statement to make, and yet no one will question its truth. Could it ever have been thought possible that the deliberate judgment of such men as Sage, Claffin and their companions would be so lightly received? To believers in the guiltlessness of Mr. Beecher, the committee has no new proofs to offer; and the skeptical utterly disregard its decision. The reasons for this mistrust are plain. The members of the committee were chosen by the accused. They are his intimate friends, and some of them are the pillars of his church. They are swayed by every consideration of affection, interest, and that instinct of self-preservation which is held to disqualify a judge. In addition to these grounds of suspicion, the committee has held all its sessions in secret. Veiled witnesses have been led in and out in a style more suitable to a Venetian council than an American church. The evidence has been given to the public piecemeal and, as some of the witnesses claim, in a garbled condition. The examinations of witnesses have been conducted in utter disregard of all legal practice. Friendly witnesses have been led along step by step and unfriendly ones have been brow-beaten and bullied in a way that would not be tolerated in a court of justice. Moreover the vexatious delays of the committee have wearied the public and there has been that air of prejudice about their general conduct that precluded all idea of a fair verdict. The public anticipated their decision by more than a week and lost all interest in it. The judgment will be accepted by Plymouth Church of course as establishing the virtue and purity of the pastor beyond all suspicion, and he is now in as good, if not better, standing officially in the denomination than ever before. While bidding farewell to the subject, the Sentinel cannot agree with those who think the members of the committee blundered in the management of the case. The result proves their skill. No more cunningly managed defence was ever conducted. Hundreds of diverse and irrelevant points have been raised, and attention has been drawn off from the real question at issue. At the approach of a crisis, public anxiety has been let down and disappointed repeatedly, in such a way as to avert the dangers of immediate judgment. In fact all through the business the dexterous hand that guided the intricacies of the Albany and Susquehanna law suit has been visible.

Put it into the hands of the intelligent iron master and the European capitalist, and its pages will be more interesting than the lives of the most famous men of the world. It contains the demonstration that the State of Indiana has, or may have, in her immediate future the commanding wealth and power of the United States in the manufacture of iron and Bessemer steel. The forces of this demonstration will tell on foreign students more effectively than our own people. Every man for his trade. A banker may have large capital, yet he is not the man to build furnaces and develop mines. He can't do it, not even with his money. The iron master can do these things, and when he sees the opportunity he knows it. Prof. Cox's report, and the valuable contributions to the volume, contain just the information in the proper form which it is necessary to disseminate to the world, and especially to the old world. The volume opens with a condensed account of the Vienna exposition, to which the author was the commissioner from Indiana. Following this are two invaluable papers by Hugh Hartmann, civil engineer—one on the iron and steel industries of Germany, and the other on Spiegleisen manufacturing, which winds up with the following significant paragraph:

These facts, compared with those related to the above, under Russia, Sweden and Germany, can be no doubt that the pig iron made in Lake Superior, Indiana and Iron Mountain ore, with Indiana block coal, will be not only able to compete with English, used now as an adjunct by the Bessemer steel manufacturers, but that it will be even of a far better quality. Those interested in the matter may find great profit and the proposed plans to erect Bessemer works in Brazil, or Indianapolis, must be considered as enterprises, based upon the most sound ground.

The principal part of the general report is appropriately given to the coal and iron information which has been so largely developed during the past year. The survey of Clark county introduces a clever discussion of the production of hydraulic cement, and for the curious antiquarian there is a pleasant chapter on the mounds and mound builders of Knox county. The remainder of the volume comprises the detailed surveys of Clark and Floyd counties, made under the direction of Prof. Wm. W. Borden, and of Warren, Lawrence, Knox, and Gibson counties by Prof. John Collett, and of De Kalb, Steuben, Lagrange, Noble, Elkhart, St. Joseph and LaPorte counties, by Dr. G. M. Levette. A suitable comment on these excellent reports must be deferred to another occasion. The progress of the work in the whole state made by these three assistants will doubtless be satisfactory to the Board, as thirteen counties have been carefully examined, described and mapped. A paper on tripoli, by Dr. Joseph Gardner, of Bedford, is a valuable contribution. To the counties described, of course this report will possess a special interest, showing them valuable facts of which the oldest citizens probably had but imperfect knowledge.

## The Ill. Convention.

The Illinois convention marks a new era in politics. It must be set down as the first assemblage of any party, during the present canvass, in which the delegates met with an honest determination to speak out frankly their real opinions on the issues before the country. Whatever other fault the body had, there was that supreme virtue of sincerity of purpose to recommend it. The men who gathered at Springfield did not get together to devise any cunning form of words to conceal their actual designs and wishes. They adopted no contradictory resolutions; such as have been considered the height of political sagacity in Indiana. They made no such dubious declarations as the financial resolution of the Ohio democracy, the interpretation of which is beyond the ingenuity of man. They did not cast upon the politics of the times a shower of words like wintry snow flakes, hiding every issue under a mass of verbiage, like the republicans of Michigan. They adopted a clear, definite set of principles, set forth in language intended to reveal, not hide, the sentiments of the men who made use of it. The nature of the platform being such, it was, of course, natural that some stormy discussion should have preceded its adoption. There is infinite satisfaction in this fact that the friends and enemies of it in the convention fought their fight out obstinately, instead of compromising in the committee rooms to save appearance. The sort of sham unanimity which is obtained by such compromises is worthless compared to the hearty union that follows honest debate over differences, and the Illinois democracy will find it so eventually. The opposition party in that State has now its well defined principles established, and those that wish to see the triumph of them should hasten to cast in their lot with the men who have gone home from Springfield with the consciousness of a work well done, while all who endorse opposite opinions, will receive ready welcome in the tents of the administration.

The platform was substantially that contained in the call of July 29, discussed heretofore in the Sentinel. The only contest in the convention rose over the first resolution, which was submitted in different forms to the majority and minority of the committee, and the controversy is worth some attention. It illustrates, above all things, the value of a bold, aggressive policy. The decided stand taken for specie payment, in the call, precluded the proposal of any wild inflation theories, and the nearest approach to anything of that kind was a substitute for the first part of the majority report, which, in another state, would have been considered as a hard money resolution. On the choice between these schemes of policy the debate sprang up, and was pretty hotly carried on. The majority asked in their report, along with other good things: "The restoration of gold and silver as the basis of the currency of the country; the speedy resumption of specie payments, and the payment of all national indebtedness in the money recognized by the civilized world." The minority submitted instead, the following:

The restoration of gold and silver as the basis of the currency, and resumption of specie payments at the earliest moment practicable, without any injury to the business and commercial interests of the country. One of the differences between these two statements of the subject matter is

essential. It may not be considered of vital importance whether the clause, "without any injury to the business and commercial interests of the country," is added to the specie payment declaration or not. It merely weakens that declaration, without, however, nullifying it. The cardinal point was the omission of the clause demanding the payment of the debt of the country in the money of the world. A sharp, intense and earnest discussion followed on this subject. And it is some satisfaction to know that the men who actually considered the faith of the nation, pledged by the legislation of 1869, stood to their guns gallantly, and finally triumphed over the argumentative artillery brought against them. This was not done without a compromise, affecting the original declaration slightly. The first step toward a settlement was the motion of Miller, of Chicago, to amend the minority report, by adding the words, "by resuming any further inflation, and paying the obligations of the country in money recognized by the world." Finally, as the debate continued, Gov. Palmer who, in more than one sense, proved the presiding genius of the scene, rose and delivered a fervid appeal for national honesty in this matter of paying the public debt. His speech settled the question and a substitute offered by Judge Green was adopted as follows:

The restoration of gold and silver as the basis of the currency; the resumption of specie payments as soon as possible, without disaster to the business interests of the country, by steadily opposing inflation, and by the payment of the national indebtedness in the money of the civilized world. In conclusion, the Sentinel is happy to say that the Illinois convention has played a manly and sensible part in the politics of the country, and has, in no sense, disappointed those who hailed the call issued on the 29th of July as the key-note of the campaign. The opposition will go into the canvass on a set of principles that they need not be ashamed to fight for, and even if they meet with defeat, which is not impossible, they can have the satisfaction of suffering in a good cause. The words of Gov. Palmer in taking the chair should be laid to heart, and the doctrine they teach put into practice. The prophecy with which he closed may not then be amiss: "Let us deliberate here to-day, so that we shall leave no heartburnings, no resentments, no ill feeling when we go out. One word more. 'Don't let us go out to defend. Defend nothing. The worst policy for a political party is to defend. I think it was Napoleon who said, 'While the enemy is looking after your flanks, let him remember that he has flanked himself.' Aggression, aggression, aggression; and in 1876 you will restore this government to the control of the people themselves."

## A Neat Political Strategem.

There are some coquettish beauties who, in their retreating coyness, are particularly destructive to the hearts of men. Their feigned unwillingness is a sort of dangerous snare. In the same way the Scythian soldier was said to be the most effective, when he turned and fled and discharged his murderous arrows in the course of his flight. So the retreating, in the Roman arena, ran from his opponent and wound up his net for a more deadly cast. There is a character in modern politics, who pursues the same kind of tactics with admirable success and may be described as the retreating or rather resigning statesman. This gentleman, when contemplating some particularly ambitious design, is very fond of announcing his retirement from the cares of public life to the shades of a rural home or to the untiring labors of his profession. To cover his machinations he makes proclamation from the house tops that he has flung away ambition. When Dan Voorhees announced to the people of Indiana early in the summer that he was about to lay aside all thoughts of the civic wreath, and henceforth devote himself exclusively to the study and practice of the law, it was easy to surmise that he meant mischief. A few of the more simple-minded democrats, who had often hung with eager attention to catch the sound of his eloquent voice, sighed as they thought that the stately form of the "Tall Sycamore" would never greet their sight again, and longed for the rustle of his words, like the whispering of a thousand leaves in a pleasant wind. The more skeptical merely watched to see what Mr. Voorhees' little game was. It is true that he soon after distinguished himself at Terrell's trial, yet on his way homeward, by a strange coincidence, he was waylaid by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and gave his opinions on the aspects of the political field in a way that seemed rather strange for one who had concluded that law was too jealous a mistress to brook any rivalry. But, stranger still, in about a week the retired politician appeared at the state convention, where his former rivals greeted him heartily, and in consideration of the fact that he was taking a long farewell of all such scenes of strife and intrigue, gave him his own way as far as possible. It was thought well that he should make his exit from the stage with all honor, and therefore the chief work of the day was trusted to his hands, and the majority of the committee on resolutions were so complacent that, although they differed from the views which he had set forth, they yielded to him out of courtesy. And now the curious fact appears, that Mr. Voorhees, after he has succeeded in manipulating the convention, seems unaccountably to loiter about taking his final leave. He doesn't seem to have quite political life a bit more than he ever did in any former year. In fact he is actually exerting more influence and playing a more important part than he was formerly accustomed to do. He boldly entered the lists against Morton, and cast down that dangerous opponent in gallant style, showing by his accurate information in regard to recent political discussion, that he certainly must be neglecting Kent and Blackstone to some extent. The whole state was soon filled with copies of the speech of the retired statesman, and the administration papers began to bristle with attacks on a man who had shaken the dust of public life from his sandals. In fact, it has gradually dawned upon the minds of men that Dan Voorhees can't get out of politics if he would, and wouldn't if he could; and now, in a spirit of suspicion, natural upon awakening from the delusion in regard to his retirement, people begin to ask what has been his ulterior design all this time in pretending to withdraw from all struggle after place? Is there any office upon which he has set his heart, and for which he is arranging his plans? There are rumors all through the state of compromises with Independent candidates for the legislature, that throw a little light upon this question. It is thought by shrewd politicians, that the third party, however ephemeral in its character, will at least hold the balance of power in the State Government this year, and decide who shall be chosen United States Senator. Is it possible that, in foreknowledge of such a contingency, the democratic platform was so fixed that the man who drew it up would prove an acceptable representative of the granger theories of finance? We shall soon see the last move in the game, of which Mr. Voorhees' retirement from public life was the first.

## The Spirit of Lawlessness.

All honor to the Louisville Courier-Journal! In commenting upon the riot at Lancaster it breaks out into indignant censure of the state of public opinion in Kentucky, which authorizes the settlement of quarrels of every description by personal violence and discountenances an appeal to law. "Are we a race of cowards?" says the Courier-Journal. "Who treads us by the nose? Who crams the lie down our throats? No one; and yet, bravely courageous as we show ourselves when brought to an individual stand, we have not the moral courage to protect ourselves as a community from ruffianism, and are so tame and cowardly that we see the weak, the lowly, the unarmed, set upon by bullies and desperadoes without experiencing any shock of manly terror at all adequate to redress." In conclusion an earnest appeal is made for the strict enforcement of the laws. Without stopping to consider whether the Courier-Journal is not responsible in some degree for this spirit of pseudo chivalry which impels a man to avenge his wrongs in person, the people of the country, owe its editor hearty thanks for the stand which he has now taken and there is but little doubt that, with his earnest and able advocacy, a better state of public sentiment may prevail over the "dark and bloody ground."

The truth is that, although Kentucky offers a good illustration of the spirit of lawlessness that is abroad throughout the whole land, society in the neighboring state is but little more guilty than it is elsewhere. The spirit of the nation, or at least a great portion of it, seems to be one of direct disregard for law. All through the Southern states the courts of justice are a mere mockery. There, laws are made not to protect but to oppress, and judges are elected or appointed to shield friends and punish enemies rather than to weigh the claims of man against man, or vindicate society against a criminal. In the South, therefore, an old fashioned reverence for law is not to be expected. The people may be reckless and insubordinate by nature, but at least they have the excuse that they have been corrupted rather than purified from above. Where Durell and Busted are the highest types of judicial ability and integrity, and the lowest is furnished in the person of a justice who can not write and judges a man's guilt by his looks instead of by evidence, the old Anglo-Saxon trust in law and its processes can not be shaken in due time. Consequently it must be acknowledged that the misgovernment of the Southern states should be considered to some extent the cause of much of the disorder in one section of the country. People can not be expected to be law abiding, when law is a symbol of oppression and injustice. But even this fact of misgovernment, while it may palliate, can not excuse what may be called the bloodthirsty disposition of the white people of the South. From time immemorial this same readiness to appeal to the arbitrament of the knife and the pistol has been one of their characteristics. The rivalry into which they have been thrown with the negroes, of late years, has kindled all their passions, and the record of riots and murders has become alarming. To the southward it would seem as if the whole structure of our civilization was undergoing a process of disintegration, falling stone by stone into ruin. It is useless, by way of explanation, to say that the negroes are responsible. The safety of the country cannot be held to rest upon their shoulders. They never knew what law or justice was, and naturally appeal to brute force. The day is over when they were enabled by federal influence to override the law. Will the time ever come when they can be content to abide by it?

In the extreme west there are men who went into the country in advance of the law, so to speak, and they took with a kind of good-natured tolerance on the later comer. There too the pistol is considered the readiest key to all difficulties between man and man, and even issues between man and society are only submitted to the courts when they involve no exciting or extraordinary element. When intense prejudice or peculiar atrocity in crime adds interest to a case, the mob takes the disposal of it out of the hands of the judge. The victims more hated by their fellow men, over whom the law should be held as a shield, are apt to be those who are left defenseless. The spirit of justice is so jealous that, dreading error, it will not permit a man to be tried in a community in which the sentiment is strongly against him; and yet, over and over again, blind popular fury is permitted to take the awful responsibility of sacrificing human life without the slightest examination of evidence, and with no dread of punishment. Even in the heart of our civilization, in the State of Indiana, this spirit of lawlessness has manifested itself more than once of late with impunity, and here, too, the same impatience on the part of an injured man to abide by the slow remedies of the laws of his country has been manifested frequently, and on the last occasion

met with the direct approval of the Courier-Journal. This tendency among our people to go armed and depend upon their own skill for self-defense, instead of relying on the good order of the community in which they live, must be checked. It has gone so far that one of the judges of New York carries a pistol habitually, and has made an open boast on the bench that he would not scruple to use it in case of necessity.

The public sentiment of the whole country is at fault, and all men anxious for better things should strive to inculcate in their own neighborhood the lesson which the Courier-Journal has set about teaching the people of Kentucky. The law may be full of delays, it may be imperfect in its remedies and corrupt in its applications. If so, let the evils connected with the administration of justice be reformed. But even before such reform, let the public be taught, at all times and in all places, to abide by the law as it is, to live within its precepts and reverence its authority. Otherwise there is no safety or guarantee for the stability and prosperity of society. Just now it looks as if we were slipping slowly into anarchy.

## Township Graded Schools.

At a meeting of citizens of Franklin township, held last Friday at the county superintendent's office, in this city, some interesting questions connected with the school system came up. The purpose of the meeting was to take action on petitions for the location and building of two new school houses in Franklin township. It seems that a new house is required at Acton, and another location is striving for the erection of a graded township school, which shall give economical facilities to the entire township for the better education of its advanced scholars. The point is one of great importance, and deserving the careful study of nearly all townships in the State in which there is no large town supplied with a high school. The idea is not new. As long ago as 1866, the Hon. Newton Bateman, State superintendent of public instruction in Illinois, made an earnest and exhaustive argument in favor of such a system of township schools. Briefly, his plan was this: To make large districts, say every congressional township to constitute one district, or where impassable water-courses intervened, to modify the boundaries accordingly for the convenience of the inhabitants. Near the center, or at the best location, establish one school of high grade affording facilities for a fair academic education to such pupils as were disposed to pass beyond the limited range of the common branches. The other schools of this large district were to be located at such points as to meet the wants of the young people and to conduct their education in the common branches to that point where experience proves that a large part of the children leave the schools finally. These distributed schools to be sufficient in number to fully accommodate all the families, and to be preparatory for the central school, to which all should have an equal right to send scholars who were prepared to enter its grade. The organization of this system involved a more violent change in Illinois than it would under Indiana law, for there every school district is independent in its government, and the township cuts no figure in the school affairs. There are several sound arguments in favor of such a scheme, and it is quite practicable in this State under the law as it stands, whenever a township can be agreed to adopt it. First, it is economical. If a township contain a hundred students desiring advanced instruction in the legal branches, and possibly going a little beyond into higher studies, it is clearly better to put them together under one or two competent teachers than to have them divided up in a dozen schools, receiving inadequate instruction, and embarrassing the chances of the mass of children in the lower grades. It is easy to see that this one high school would be better for the advanced scholars than the mixed schools as they are, while the cost of the lower grades could be materially reduced. The benefit to a township of being able to educate its children fairly at home is very great. The cost and danger of sending young people from the parental roof are two very great objections which are becoming more formidable yearly. But often the best scholars by nature are found in the homes of poverty and can not be sent to the best schools.

What a blessing it a good high school, free to them, is placed within reach of their humble homes. The effect of such a school in a township would be of incalculable value in its influence upon the educational sentiment and to awaken the scholarly ambitions of the young people. The distance of such a central school is not an insurmountable objection, because the students would be large enough to walk, and in this country of horse riding is not uncommon. It is to be hoped that experiments of this sort will be made for the demonstration of what appears to be a good theory. And this is what Franklin township is now striving for, and what some of her citizens said in the meeting they will never rest till they have achieved.

Nearly every season a paragraph goes the round of the newspapers asserting that the movements of a tide have been noticed in the great lakes. It is well known, however, that such is not the case. In order to establish the fact, however, one way or the other, one of the ablest officers connected with the United States lake survey at Detroit, Mich., for several seasons carried out a series of observations at several points upon the lakes, the effect of which would be to show that there was a tide, providing such a flow of waters existed. The result, however, was established without a doubt that no tide was perceptible at any of the points, or if so, not to exceed one or two inches, which was practically no tide at all.

The new mode of collecting on the Hudson River railroad, which went into force some time ago as far up the road as Spuyten Duyvil, has been extended to Poughkeepsie. Wednesday collectors meet all through trains at the depot and proceed north and south with them. Conductors on these trains now stop every through the cars and punch the tickets, while the collector follows and takes them up.

## THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(Continued from First page.)

sation but what comes of purity of soul. We are asked by Theodore Tilton and his confederates, to believe that this man, with his unimpaired life and high character to sustain him, is unworthy of our confidence, regard or respect. We are asked to consider a lower grade of strength and defence when one is assailed by an enemy, according to Mr. T. We are invited to give up our beloved and eminent man, and send him and his good name and fame into a vortex of moral destruction. We are to do this upon what? Upon some wild, absurd and contradictory assertions of Mr. Tilton, who in all his vituperative assertions of evil in discrediting his manliness and revengeful design. No tribunal administering justice ever held a charge of adultery proved by mere alleged words, written or spoken; that circumstances and not connected with unmistakably to the guilt of the accused. Upon a review of all the evidence relied on by the accused, it utterly fails to sustain the charges made.

We herewith submit a complete stenographic copy of all the evidence before the committee, with some unimportant editorial exceptions. Statement of conclusions: First, We find from the evidence that the charges made against Mr. Beecher are entirely untrue. Second, we did not commit adultery with Mrs. E. R. Tilton, either as a matter of fact, or at the place or design. No tribunal administering justice ever held a charge of adultery proved by mere alleged words, written or spoken; that circumstances and not connected with unmistakably to the guilt of the accused. Upon a review of all the evidence relied on by the accused, it utterly fails to sustain the charges made. We herewith submit a complete stenographic copy of all the evidence before the committee, with some unimportant editorial exceptions. Statement of conclusions: First, We find from the evidence that the charges made against Mr. Beecher are entirely untrue. Second, we did not commit adultery with Mrs. E. R. Tilton, either as a matter of fact, or at the place or design. No tribunal administering justice ever held a charge of adultery proved by mere alleged words, written or spoken; that circumstances and not connected with unmistakably to the guilt of the accused. Upon a review of all the evidence relied on by the accused, it utterly fails to sustain the charges made.

SCENE AFTER THE READING.  
MOUTON APPEARS AND KICKS UP A BUMPUS—A LITTLE SHINDY.

During the reading of the report, frequent interruptions were caused by applause, which followed the reading of certain passages sustaining Mr. Beecher, and outbursts of laughter were drawn out by any allusions to the mutual friend Moulton, and his part in the matter. The concluding portion of the report, and the summing up of the committee, were received with the waving of handkerchiefs, hats and whatever else came handy, and the applause which greeted its ending, was almost deafening. At this point Mr. Moulton came into the front portion of the church and took a seat along side the platform and the speaker's table. He pulled out a note book and pencil and prepared to take notes. A gentleman in the audience, who had been permitted to address the meeting, was invited to the platform where he gave the name of Mr. Blair, he moved that the report of the committee be adopted, and the resolutions adopted. He said the committee had rendered their verdict, and it now remained for the people of Plymouth Church to accept or reject it. He said this report would be accepted by all. If not, let any person who was against it, speak or forever hold their tongues. Mr. Moulton here made a movement as if he was going to the floor, but was restrained by some of those in his immediate vicinity. A call was raised for Mr. Rossett W. Raymond, who responded in a short speech. He recapitulated some portions of the evidence taken before the committee, and in referring to Mr. Moulton's part in the affair, he said that Mr. Francis Moulton had tried to get the committee to adopt a resolution, which would have raised Mr. Moulton's name against Mr. Beecher. This seemed to raise Mr. Moulton's ire, and standing erect, he glared at the speaker, and in a loud voice, he said, "You're a liar, sir. You're a liar, sir." Instantly all was confusion. Men and women rose to their feet, and the ladies on the seats and joining in the cry with a hearty good will of "Put him out!" "Name, sir!" etc., etc., mingled with loud and prolonged hissing. Mr. Moulton then moved forward, making himself heard above the din partially restored order, saying, "Gentlemen, let him sit down, and let the truth be told." But Moulton still remained on his feet, and saying, "I dare you to put me out," a couple of police officers put in an appearance behind Mr. Moulton, and he resumed his seat. Order being partially restored Mr. Raymond moved forward, and wanted to say something to you about blackmailing. (Cries of "yes, go for the blackmailer.") He claimed that Mr. Tilton did not know where the money came from, but it was evident that Mr. Moulton paid him the money out of his own pocket. Was it upon his instructions, gathered through letters, was it upon this he wanted to know, they were to wait and doubt. With regard to the pistol, it was not presented by Mr. Moulton, it was not presented by Mr. Moulton, it was not presented by Mr. Moulton. It went to show the character of a man who went to call upon a minister with his pistol. He asked him, "What was the matter?" and he came what might, they would not stand. He was the man who had stood up for the committee. The chairman then put the question on resolving the report and the committee and adopting the resolutions offered. Motion was passed by a standing vote with the ladies waving their hats and handkerchiefs, when the eyes were called for, but when the eyes were called Moulton only rose, and was greeted with a shower of hisses, and another uproar succeeded, but was calmed in a slight degree when Mr. Gilbert rose and offered a resolution tendering thanks to the members of the committee for their faithful and impartial manner in which they had performed their duty, and also the counsel of the committee for their valuable services. This was also adopted. A motion was made to adjourn, but Mr. Moulton rose and announced that the proceedings would terminate with the singing of the doxology. At this juncture Moulton rose from his seat and pushed his way toward the door through the surging crowd which blocked the passage. During his route he was hustled on every side, and when he reached the hall-way many hands were outstretched as if to wreak vengeance upon him, but the crowd was kept off by police officers, who hurried him down the hall-way to where a carriage was waiting into which he was pushed rather than helped, and with a police officer standing on each side of the vehicle it was driven rapidly away. The audience then quietly dispersed.

Advance proof-sheets of the annual report of the American Silk Manufacturers' Association give some interesting statistics. There are 150 firms in the United States engaged in the manufacture of silk, employing 10,051 operatives. The lace manufacture in the United States, while it presents a record of losses and failures, yet offers encouragement to hope for the final success of the enterprise.

In 1846 the total number of members of religious orders in Belgium was 12,622, of which 9,917 were nuns. In 1856 there were 2,383 monks and 12,247 nuns. Ten years later there were 2,991 monks and 15,205 nuns. Since the last official census in 1856, and particularly during the last 12 months, the number of members of both orders have very materially increased.